

—partner of the subscriber  
firm of JOSIAH FAXON & Co.,  
by mutual consent on the fifteenth  
of May, 1805.

Joseph Baxter, jun.  
Josiah Faxon.  
Persons indebted to the late firm are  
make immediate payment; and  
whom they are indebted will please  
Metcalfe & Co., corner of Prince &  
sets, and receive their dues, by whom  
will be continued.

Joseph Baxter, Jun.  
Josiah Faxon,  
Dwight Metcalfe.

Subscribers offer for Sale  
bols. Bottos No. 1 and 2 Pork  
do. No. 1 and 2 Beef  
bols. New England Rum  
bols. do. do.  
bols. Holland Gin  
bols. first proof French Brandy  
do. fourth do.  
bols. Maltss.  
reams Wrapping Paper  
boxes Mould Candles  
do. dipt. do.  
do. Brown Soap  
general assortment of SHOES, jnd  
which will be disposed of on moderate  
cash or approved notes.

Faxon, Metcalfe & Co.  
received and for Sale  
By JOHN GRAY,  
GK & STATIONARY STORE  
vert, opposite the old Eagle Tavern,  
ams writing PAPER ALSO  
ams Tea ditto.

Books in addition to his former  
Bibles 4to. and 8vo.; Dan  
anic Garden; Harvey's Medicinal  
Algebra; Mr. Ivrea Cooker  
of Modes Philosophers; Roden  
Hudibras; Caleb Williams; Giulio  
Gil Blas; Ferguson's Astronomy  
Classical Dictionary; Clark's Salus;  
Tooke's Pantheon; Vattel's Law of  
Mayor's Natural History; Tora Jour  
8vo. and pocket Dictionaries; Co  
generalis; Simpson's Euclid; Gibbon  
Montesquieu's spirit of Law; Smith's  
Nations; Sorts of Wests; Shakespeare  
works 8vo.; Pilgrim's Progress; John  
works 9 vols.

TATTOONARY.  
and pencils, Dutch and Irish quills, w  
boxes, gold leaf, Goude's leaves, sm  
boxes, files, fluted and plain glazed  
stands, counting house files and  
pandbox and bonnet palettes, blu  
ad pencils, black and red leading wa  
ink powder, playing and black sen  
d red Morocco pocket books, blan  
tored, Roman & common violins, str  
general assortment of school books—  
which will be disposed of on the mo  
terms for cash.

Intending to remove from this  
course of the ensuing summer, I will  
the whole of my STOCK, consider  
the usual selling price.

John Gray.

Cheap Bread Manufactory  
Opposite the Market,  
James S. Scott's, Royal Street,  
ALEXANDRIA.

WILLIAM LOVELL,  
leave to inform the Ladies, Gentle  
and the Public in general, in this tow  
Wednesday, the first of May, he will  
be baking; where they may be pur  
chase BREAD of the first quality  
asked—on such terms never before  
this place—as follows:

Eighteen penny loaf for 20 cents, nine  
cents lost for 10 cents; four pence half  
for 5 cents; and, for the convenience  
whole family or circumstances will not  
LARGE BREAD, he will make the  
loaf two ounces heavier than the  
size of the Clerk of the Market, as de  
the Corporation; so that the labouring  
served on as good terms as the mer  
the BEST SUPERFINE FLOUR for home  
seven cents per pound, or fifteen  
a dollar. Those Ladies and Gent  
will be regularly supplied at their  
will be obliging enough to send a  
which will be attended to, Great  
sellers of Bread. To prevent any  
the above terms are CASH, un  
ated credits are agreed on, and those  
to be regularly paid—the profit

To Taverns, Boarding houses, and  
there will be an additional saving  
cent. in buying LARGE LOAVES in  
to SMALL.

William Taylor.

May 21.

The highest price given for clean  
Linen Rags, by the Printer hereof.

PRINTED DAILY BY  
SNO W D E N.

# Alexandria Daily Advertiser.

Vol. V.]

SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1805.

[No. 1314.

## Public Sale.

On TUESDAY next,  
At 10 o'clock, will be sold at the Vendue Store,  
RUM

In hds. and bls. French Brandy in pipes,  
Gin in pipes and bls.  
Whiskey and Apple Brandy in bls.  
Sugar in hds. tierces and bls.  
Chocolate

White and brown Soap and } in boxes,  
Mould and dipt Candles,

Raisins in eggs, boxes and jars,

Eggs in kegs and frails,

Queen's Ware in crates,

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,  
&c.—Also,

A Variety of DRY GOODS,

among which are

Cloths, Coatings, Kerseymers,

Damts, Plains, Kerseys, Negro Cottons,

Seizes, Flatrics, blue Frieses,

Cannaces, Ruffles, Yarn Stockings,

Cantaces and Calicos,

Irish Linens, Silegia do.

Onions and Ticklenburgs,

Muslin and Muslin Handkerchiefs,

India Muslins and Table Cloths,

Handkerchiefs,

Colored Threads, Hats and sundry other

Philip G. Marsteller.

Dec. 20.

10 pipes well flavor'd Holland

Gin,

60 cals Dutch Linseed Oil,

2 bals German Ticklenburgh

1 case Britanias,

1 do. Platillas Royal,

Just Imported from Rotterdam,

In the brig Nancy, Spalding,

AND FOR SALE BY

J. & T. Vowell,

WHO HAVE IN STORE,

A few pipes old Madeira Wine, fit

or immediate use,

Three hds. old Grenada Rum,

Three cals. Clover Seed,

Ten pipes 4th proof Spanish Brandy.

Cash given for Otter and

Mink Skins.

April 25.

1500 wt. GREEN COFFE,

Of a very superior quality;

FOR SALE, by

William Bartleman.

May 10.

Wants a Place, in a Store,

A young man, pretty well acquainted

with business. Enquire of the

Printer.

May 28.

Just Published,

And for Sale, by Cottam & Stewart,

A Key to Mystery of Iniquity,

OR AN

Address to Men of Candor and

lovers of Truth.

By J. H. WEST,

Of Fairfax County.

This work contains a compendium

historical history, accompanied with the author's

selections; proving modern, &c. to be spu  
rious, and human legislation in the Church to be

scandalous, &c. &c.

May 3.

EIGHT DOLLARS a yard.

MANUFACTORY, from the subscriber,

Lumburg, Louisa County, Virginia, on the

16th April, 1805.

A. M. HATTO BOY, named L. E. H.

Age 15, 20 years old, about 5 feet

9 inches high. slender made; big jointed

feet, fond of gimping, and a great talker

on, when he went away a mixt grey cloth

coat, white callihere jacket, blue cloth over

the, ozaburg shirt, and a round hat. He was

in the 21st April, 1805, in Alexandria on Sunday

All masters of vessels and others

are forwarded against carrying him off at their

will. Whoever will apprehend said boy, and

deliver him to me, or secures him in any jail

or that detains him again, shall receive the above

ward and all reasonable expenses paid.

William Taylor.

May 23.

The highest price given for clean

Linen Rags, by the Printer hereof.

PRINTED DAILY BY

SNO W D E N.

Just Received,  
Per Brig Harmony, from Boston, by  
Lawrason & Fowle;

Mould and dipt Candles,

Fresh Chocolate,

A few pipes Holland Gin, and a quantity of

Plaster Paris,

New-England RUM in barrels.

June 1.

Jesse Hollingsworth & Son,  
COUNTY WHARF, BALTIMORE,

HAVE FOR SALE,

Imperial Teas, in qr. chests

and boxes

Hys, TEAS, } Of late impor  
Young Hys, } tations,

Hyskin, } and

Young Hyskin, } FIRST

Hyskin, } quality.

Long and short yellow Nankeens

Cognac Brandy, 4th proof, old and fine

Jamaica Rum

Sugar

Maltss.

Salt

Cologne Milkstones, from three feet 3 inches

to 4 feet 9 inches,

Hand do.

Plaster of Paris

Bar Iron and Nail Roc's

Coffins

Millington and Crowley London Steel

German and Country

do.

Baltimore, May 24. (June 4.) dwt

BENJAMIN COCKE

Has received, and is now opening, a bandone

assortment of SPRING GOODS, among

which are,

Plain and Lace Cambrian Muslins,

Lenca and Colonade do. India mull and book do, lace and embroidered muslin shawls,

Chambray muslin, Italian and India silks, chintz, calicoes, cambrian and common dimities, lace edging, wreaths, artificial flowers, white plumes, straw bonnets, silk and cotton hosiery, cotton calimere, mardilles, janes, superfine cloths, patient woolen cord, Irish linen and sheeting, tickenburgh, dowlas, plattillas, hessians, gurahs, batas, mamoodies, &c.

1 case gentlemen's London fashionable HATS.

May 31. dwt

JONATHAN & MAHLON SCHOLFIELD

Have just received, via Philadelphia,

A large and general Assortment of

DRY GOODS;

Suitable to the season—consisting of

Irish linens, Irish and Russia dia-

pers, dowlas, ticklenburghs, oznaburgs, brown

Hollands, white plattillas, Sileas, sheeting s,

checks, assorted; Harlem stripes, cambrian and jacquer mullins, book mullins, colored cam-

bricks, laced cambrian, assorted; laced cam-

brick

For Tonningen,  
Or HAMBURG if not blockaded,  
the schooner  
**THREE SISTERS,**  
captain CHARLES RICH.

A strong substantial vessel, she has two thirds of her freight engaged, and is ready to take in her cargo.

For the remainder of freight, or passage apply to the captain on board at King street wharf or to

A. W. Preufs Co.  
Where any vessel bound to the Havana may hear of freight.

June 7.

### PUBLIC SALE.

On FRIDAY, the 14th instant, at 10 o'clock, will be offered for sale, on the premises,

A Lot of Ground, being part of lots No. 28 and 29, situate at the corner of Fairfax and Queen-streets, extending 45 feet 8 inches on Fairfax, and 123 feet 2 inches on Queen-street; free from all incumbrance. The terms of sale will be—One half the purchase money in sixty days, and the remainder in six months.

June 6.

### PUBLIC SALE.

BY virtue of a Deed of Trust from JOHN C. VOWELL to the subscriber, will be sold, at 12 o'clock, on the first day of July next, at the Coffee-House in Alexandria, for ready money.

A Lot of Ground on Fairfax-street, on which the new Meeting-house stands, fronting on Fairfax street 69 feet 1 inch, and extending back 123 feet 5 inches.

JOHN DUNLAP.

June 5.

### A POINTER LOST.

Missed, from the Union Tavern, in George-Town, on the 20th ultimo,

A WHITE POINTER PUPPY, about six months old, brown spots on his right ear and over his left ear.—Had on a brafs collar with the subscriber's name. Whoever will deliver said dog to me at the Union Tavern aforesaid, or give any information so that I may recover him, shall receive Five Dollars reward.

P. Vallett.

June 7.

Just received and for Sale, By LAWRASON AND FOWLE, 5 bales Beerboon Gurrahs, of the first quality, entitled to Debenture. 25 boxes fresh Chocolate.

Also,

A quantity of first and second quality Russia and Ravens Duck.

May 28.

I HAVE, FOR SALE, One case of well bought 7-8 Irish, assorted prices, on low terms. 6,000 wt. prime Coffee, in bags. 300 barrels Herring, And a few tierces Stone Lime.

William Hodgson.

May 31.

### For SALE and to RENT.

I wish to sell 900 acres of Land, on Sugar Land Run; being a moiety of 1800 acres, lying on the edge of Loudoun, and in Fairfax county, about 20 miles from Alexandria, 19 from George-Town, and about a mile and one quarter from the river—lies level—it has an abundance of fine timber on it equal to any in the county, and no tract of land can be more copiously supplied with innumerable springs of the finest water; there is a part of it laid down in fine clover paddocks, with a good orchard and several buildings fit for tenants. This and was offered to me, several years ago, by Ferdinand Fairfax, Esquire—the title indisputable, as may be seen by the title papers in my possession. Terms may be known and the land shewed to any person wishing to purchase, by the subscriber.

1/2 to 3 to Rent, for 5 or 6 years,

An ISLAND in the Potomac,

About fifteen miles from George-Town, containing 216 acres; most of which is cleared: I am told, by those who have been in Kentucky, that it is equal to any land in that state, producing from 10 to 12 barrels of corn per acre in a tolerable season. A great bargain may be had in the purchase of the first mentioned tract, and in the latter on rent, provided application be soon made. Possession may be had at Christmas, (when the present crop will be finished) with liberty of sowing wheat this fall. It is supposed, by judges, there is a good MILL-SEAT, with a stream of water on the 900 acre tract. Any person desirous of purchasing will view it and judge for themselves.

B. DADE.

May 16.

### From the Boston Repertory.

#### F A C T S

Which will aid the future historian in delineating the true character of the present Executive of the United States.

"When men of infamy to grandeur soar,  
They light a torch to show their shame the more."

The various charges which I have advanced against Mr. Jefferson, and which from a complete conviction of their truth, I pledged myself to support, instead of silencing the headstrong advocates of the distinguished profligate, have produced nothing but a torrent of personal abuse. Every statement criminalizing Mr. Jefferson, advanced by the federalists, has been represented as the offspring of infernal malice, fostered by party spirit without principle, and tending to blast unjustly, a character in its full, amiable, and deserving the cordial esteem and approbation of good men.

The supporters of the President, with an affected confidence in the fairness of his reputation, have admitted that the crimes of which he was accused were disgraceful, were shocking, were incredible. They have even declared that were the accusations supported by proper evidence, they would no longer defend, but renounce him.

Yet said they, no evidence exists; it is a monstrous slander; it is abominable falsehood, and the unspotted virtue of the persecuted Jefferson will triumph over slander, and be transmitted in the page of history, for the example of his successors.

The following communication is from Thomas Turner, Esq. of Virginia; a gentleman of very respectable character, and whose veracity will not be questioned. It will be seen by the close of the letter, that he does not hesitate to lend his name, and pledge his personal responsibility for the truth of his allegations.

#### LETTERS.

After my note of last week, I shall, without circumlocution, enter upon the several subjects embraced by your letter of the 14th ultimo, and answer the interrogatories therein proposed, with all the perspicuity in my power, and all the light, afforded by my own knowledge of facts, and by respectable information, recently obtained in Richmond.

At the time Petersburg was occupied by the British troops, under command of generals Philips and Arnold; Mr. Jefferson, who was then governor of the state, did participate in the partial consternation excited by the situation of the British army, and did abandon the seat of Government, at a period, and with an awkward precipitation, indicative of timidity, unwarranted by any immediate movement of the enemy, and forbidden by a regard to those duties which belong to the station he held. This fact is well recollected, and can be proved by many of the oldest and most respectable inhabitants of the city of Richmond, and I believe would not be denied by the candid supporters of Mr. Jefferson himself.

The sequel of his conduct, after the Assembly returned to Charlottesville, and on the approach of Colonel Tarlton to that place, stands attested by thousands of witnesses, and can never be forgotten by those of his countrymen, who respect the character of a firm and virtuous public officer, and who abhor that of a dastardly traitor to the trust reposed in him. His retreat or rather his flight from Monticello, on the information that Tarlton had penetrated the country, and was advancing to Charlottesville, was effected with such hurried abruptness, as to produce a fall from his horse, and a dislocation of the shoulder. In this situation he proceeded about sixty miles south, to the county of Bedford, whence he forwarded his resignation to the Assembly, (who had in the meantime, removed to Staunton and) who thereupon elected general Nelson governor. These circumstances are substantially and literally true; nay, the abdication of the government, must be a matter of record.

Mr. Jefferson's encouragement of Callender, and his rewarding that miscreant, for the blackest effusions of the blackest calumny, that ever escaped the venomous pen of a villain, are circumstances as well known in Richmond, and as susceptible of positive proof, as is the circumstance of his having delivered an inaugural speech, or any thing else of the most public notoriety. The facts are these. On Callenders' sending the proof sheets, of the Prospect Before Us for the inspection of Mr. Jefferson, he received a note fraught with extravagant acknowledgements of the merit of the work, and authorising him to call on Mr. George Jef-

erson of Richmond for fifty dollars. When the first part of the second volume of the Prospect appeared, Callender received a second note of thanks, covering fifty dollars more. It is to be observed, that one of these notes is without signature, but Jefferson's hand writing is too remarkable to be mistaken, by those who are in the habit of seeing it. The letter was deposited with a Mr. Davis, of Richmond, and whilst in his possession, were examined by many gentlemen of respectability, all of whom recognised the hand writing, and farther it has been repeatedly acknowledged by Mr. G. Jefferson, that he did pay the money as instructed by his kinsman.

On the remission of Mr. Callender's fine I need not dilate; it being a thing of official stamp, and of course in the possession of all.

The third subject alluded to in your letter is "the affair of Mr. Walker," an affair whose monstrous atrocity, whose diabolical terpitude, whose extensive, continued, and deliberate villainy, defy the powers of the strongest pen, and can only be conceived by those, who have seen and attentively perused, the documents unfolding the whole of this unparalleled transaction.—This I have done. I will as briefly as I can give you the substance of, and dispatch this hateful subject.

The father of Col. John Walker was the guardian of Mr. Jefferson, and advanced a part of those funds, which were applied to the education of the latter; an education affording those talents, which have been so strangely perverted, which have been insidiously employed, in the conception of schemes, foul, ungrateful, horrible. At an early period of their lives, col. Walker and Mr. Jefferson contracted an attachment, which grew up with their years, and ripened into the closest intimacy. Their professions were mutual; their confidence were unbounded; whilst things were in this situation Mr. Jefferson was meditating the unnatural purpose, of seducing the wife of his best friend, and to this end (taking advantage of the confidence of col. Walker and availing himself of the timidity of the lady, whose affection for her husband forbade the disclosure of a transaction, which might lead to an exposure of his life) devoted himself for ten years repeatedly and assiduously making attempts, which were as repeatedly, and with horror repelled. For ten years was this purpose pursued, and at last abandoned (as he himself acknowledges) from the inflexible virtue of the lady, and followed, as he also acknowledges, by the deepest and most heart-wounding remorse.—All this I HAVE SEEN; NOT in newspapers, not in extracts, not in copies of letters.—I HAVE SEEN IT IN THE ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN MESSRS. JEFFERSON & WALKER, every letter of which, bears the signature of the writer, or has been since acknowledged by him, under his own hand. In this correspondence, Mr. Jefferson repeatedly and fervently confesses, that the guilt is all his own; the innocence all Mrs. Walkers'; and that he shall never cease to reverence, and attest the purity of her character, and to deprecate his unpardonable and unsuccessful attempt to destroy her. His contrition, his misery, is asserted in the warmest terms, and his acquittal of Mrs. Walker pronounced in the strongest language of his pen. Amongst other concessions, he owns that in order to cover the real cause of the separation between Col. Walker and himself, he DID FABRICATE A NOTE respecting an unsettled account which he said, had produced the schism, and which he expressly acknowledges, HAD NO FOUNDATION IN TRUTH. Let it not be forgotten, that the attempts against the honor of Mrs. Walker, were carried on during the life of Mrs. Jefferson, than whom a better woman, and better wife never existed.

I observe you have omitted one prominent feature in the dark picture of this distinguished citizen's life; namely, his conduct to Mr. Gabriel Jones. As this serves to constitute an essential link in the extensive chain, I will give it you. When Mr. Jefferson first turned out in the practice of the law, several gentlemen with a view to encourage talents, and assist a young man of merit, aided him both with their personal exertions, and advances of money. The latter Mr. Jones was one of the distinguished, and lent him in specie a sum of money, to be returned when convenient to the borrower. Some considerable time afterwards, (I think in year 1779) when our paper currency had not merely depreciated, but had entirely sunk into nought, Mr. Jones recd by his daughter, Mrs. Harvey, a note from Mr. Jefferson enclosing in paper an amount he had borrowed in gold and silver, and demanding his bond. Mr. Jones, indignant at such treatment, and appreciating the

transaction by its merit, enclosed the bond to Mr. J. accompanied by the paper money tendered, and such remarks as the nature of the case, was calculated to suggest. The consequence was a full discharge of the debt, in specie; whereby a virtual acknowledgement was made of the dishonor, blushing of the former tender.

I have now, Sir, discharged, what I consider a duty, in communicating such facts as were in my possession; all of which I believe to be substantially true; and most of which I affirm to be so. Should this letter, in any degree, have a tendency to aid the cause of virtue, or arrest the progress of vice, I shall stand abundantly remunerated, for any exertions on my part to do so, you are at liberty to make use of my name, in this business. If not necessary, I have no particular inclination to appear in it.

Respectfully yours,  
THOMAS TURNER.

NEW YORK, June 5.  
We yesterday received a letter from our old respondent at Havana; but he observes, that nothing new had transpired, relative to governmental affairs since his former communication concerning the imprisonment of the American consul.

We are informed by a gentleman who was lately in Paris, that the Emperor Bonaparte had made Mr. Livingston a present of a rich portrait of himself which cost forty thousand florins. Accompanying the portrait was a complimentary letter, from Bonaparte.

NORFOLK, June 4.

Arrived, the ship Dunrobin Castle, capt. McBride, 60 days from Greenock. April 19, spoke in lat. 47, 23, N. long. 32, 30, W. the Venerable, capt. Lucas, from Barbadoes bound to Liverpool, out 25 days, all well. May 3, in lat. 39, 50, long. 53, W. spoke the Venus, capt. Bance, 16 days from Wilmington bound to Bristol. May 14, in lat. 37, 42, long. 67, 15, W. spoke the schooner Aurora, Darling, master of and from New York, bound to Martinico out 10 days. May 23, in lat. 40, 10, N. long. 68, 50, W. spoke the ship Phoenix, capt. Arrierton Liverpool bound to New York, out 53 days, all well. May 30, spoke the ship Friendship from St. Martin, and of for New York, having on board the crew and passengers of the Patty, of New York, captured by a Spanish schooner of 8 guns and 137 men; prior to this the Patty was boarded by a British frigate, and treated politely; the cause of the Spanish schooner's capturing her, was her sea letter being of an old date!

Ship Gosport, capt. Deickham, 59 days from Amsterdam.

Left at Amsterdam Matilda, Thompson, for New York; Fatima, McCarthy, Boston; Sally, Williams, Baltimore; Iris, Conway, Alexandria; Columbia, Boston; Alert, Sante Cadiz; Robert, Alcorn, do. and a number of other American vessels, names not recollect.

April 15, parted company with the ship William of Baltimore, for Batavia, lat. 49, long. 7, 30. May 11, spoke ship Robt. of Boston, 10 days from Philadelphia, for Hamburg, lat. 38, 30, long. 49, 30. May 17, spoke the ship Mary, Crozier, from Liverpool bound to City Point, out 39 days, captain very sick, at. 39, 14, long. 59, 30.

Prussian ship Aurech, Souks, 11 weeks from St. Andro.

Sch. Mariner, Skinner, 12 days from Mantanzas.

British schr. Bellona, Well, 18 days from Barbadoes.

Ship Priscilla, Cole, 25 days from Jamaica.

The house of Pierre Chouteau, Esq. has been burned down to the ground in less than two hours. It happened in January. The Allegany mountains. His loss must amount to 30,000 dollars, for he lost every thing. It is certainly a public calamity. The owner is a generous, worthy man.

"We last night received the news of general Wilkinson being our Governor.—

From his general character, I should suppose him well calculated for the task, and

taking the proper steps in the beginning,

which I have no doubt he will do, he will

and the old inhabitants of this country the

most docile, and easy go-

erned people in the world, provided only,

there are a few here, and in several parts

of the district; some late comers, and

some others who lived here under the Spanish government, which in fact, loaded

them with kindness. These persons have

become clamorous; they would be so if

the French, or even the Turks had got pos-

session of this country. All they want is

the leashes and fishes. These persons are

held in horror and contempt by all the old

inhabitants. They are but very few; and

should the Governor, on his arrival give

them any footing or encouragement, he will

injure himself, and do the United States a

diservice.

"It was a most fortunate circumstance,

or the inhabitants of this country, and for

the United States, that such men as capt.

Stoddard, and governor Harrison were at

and, to act in this district. They have

deservedly gained the esteem of the inhab-

itants.

The following premiums are given by

an obscure individual, to the inhabitants of

a village, called Florissant, or St. Ferdinand,

about fifteen miles from St. Louis.

The village consists of about sixty very

poor families; all French. It is the most

beautiful village I ever saw, as to situation,

and extremely healthy. The people are

very indolent; but when you are told, that

you give two, and sometimes three bush-

els of wheat, for a pound of coffee, which

they all drink as they do tafia, you will not

it, enclosed the boat  
by the paper money  
marks as the nature  
suggested. The  
full discharge of the  
by a virtual acknowl-  
dgment of the dishonor. blemish.

discharged, what I  
communicating such  
truly true; and most  
be so. Should this  
have a tendency to  
e, or arrest the pro-  
stand abundantly re-  
solutions on my part to

If you find occasion  
hobby to make use of  
ness. If not neces-  
sary inclination to ap-  
plic your's,  
MAS TURNER.

K, June 5.  
d a letter from our  
but he observes, that  
relative to govern-  
former communication  
ment of the America

a gentleman who was  
Emperor Bonaparte had  
present of a rich portrait  
of the said florins. Ac-  
t was a complimentary

K, June 4.

Dunrobin Castle, cap-  
Greenock. April 19,  
long. 32, 30, W. the  
from Barbadoes bound  
s, all well. May 3. in  
W. spoke the Venus,  
Wilmington bound to  
37, 42, long. 67, 11,  
Aurora, Darling, master,  
bound to Martimo,  
in lat. 40, 19, N. long.  
Phoenix, cap. Amio,  
New York, on 53 days  
the ship Friendship  
for New York, having  
passengers of the Party,  
by a Spanish schooner of  
prior to this the Party  
frigate, and treated  
the Spanish schooner's cap-  
letter being of an old

Deirkham, 59 days from

Matilda, Thompson, Mr  
Carthy, Boston; Sally,  
Iris, Conaway, Alexan-  
Boston; Alert, Sanc-  
do, and a number of  
names not recollect-  
ed with the ship Wil-  
Batavia, lat. 49, long.  
ship Robust, of Boston, to  
Hamburg, lat. 36  
May 17, spoke the ship  
Liverpool bound to City  
captain very sick, at. 39

Souks, 11 weeks from  
12 days from Ma-  
Well, 18 days from  
25 days from Jamaica.

Advertiser.

Y, JUNE 8.

om a Gentleman of re-  
g at St. Louis, to the  
ucky Gazette, dated  
LOUIS, April 22.

considerable alarm at  
one of which nation  
for murder. About

ation are now here  
coming preceded them  
hundred. We were

and the people here  
Indians are at-  
able. They said at  
me to demand their  
on their way, that he  
poral of the guard  
they said they would

ty of their fathers, to  
We had a new alarm  
me from St. Charles  
probable, that 500  
the Mississippi; but  
Indians who are now  
several days before.

three murders com-  
here are two of the  
in jail.

The house of Pierre Chouteau, Esq.  
is been burned down to the ground in less  
than two hours. It happened in January.  
was the best furnished house on this side  
the Allegany mountains. His loss must  
amount to 30,000 dollars, for he lost every-  
thing. It is certainly a public calamity.  
The owner is a generous, worthy man.

We last night received the news of gen-  
eral Wilkinson being our Governor.—  
on his general character, I should sup-  
pose him well calculated for the task, and  
taking the proper steps in the beginning,  
which I have no doubt he will do, he will  
and the old inhabitants of this country the  
most honest, the most docile, and easy go-  
erned people in the world, provided only,  
gains their confidence in the beginning.

here are a few here, and in several parts  
the district; some late comers, and  
the others who lived here under the Spa-  
ish government, which in fact, loaded  
them with kindness. These persons have  
come clamorous; they would be so if  
French, or even the Turks had got pos-  
sition of this country. All they want is  
leaves and fishes. These persons are  
in horror and contempt by all the old  
inhabitants. They are but very few, and  
would the Governor, on his arrival give  
them any footing or encouragement, he will  
sure himself, and do the United States a  
service.

It was a most fortunate circumstance,  
the inhabitants of this country, and for  
United States, that such men as Capt.  
oddart, and Governor Harrison were at  
and, to act in this district. They have  
servedly gained the esteem of the inhab-  
itants.

The following premiums are given by  
obscure individual, to the inhabitants of  
village, called Florisant, or St. Ferdinand,  
about fifteen miles from St. Louis.  
The village consists of about sixty  
families; all French. It is the most  
beautiful village I ever saw, as to situation,  
and extremely healthy. The people are  
very indolent; but when you are told, that  
you give two, and sometimes three bush-  
els of wheat, for a pound of coffee, which  
you all drink as they do taffia, you will not  
be surprised that they should be poor.

PREMIUMS.  
HEMP OR FLAX.

Dollars.

for the best acre and half 25

the next best acre 20

the best 3-4 acre 15

COTTON.

lb.

for the best and cleanest

parcel of 200 25

the second best 150 20

the third best 100 15

SPINNING AND WEAVING.

yds.

for the woman who spins and

weaves the best piece of

linen or cotton cloth of 25 25

the second best piece of 20 20

the third do. do. 15 15

CLOTHING.

for the best dressed woman on the

1st of July, 1805, all of her own

make 25

the second do. do. 20

the third do. do. 15

25 Dollars for every family who refrains

from coffee and taffia for one year from

March last.

50 Dollars for every decent young man

who marries an orphan girl, and settles in

the village.

Also, 10, 8 and 6 dollars, for the best

ed suits of cloths.

This individual has furnished them

hempseed, which they are about sowing.

He will furnish them a weaver at his

expence. He advances them looms,

ironing wheels, cards, harkles, &c. and

the above articles in payment for the

ensils.

These people dance about six months

the year, and all they can get is spent in

way. This person has made a calcu-

lation, and shews that every family must

in the course of 30 years, 4000 dol-

lars, allowing only 12 balls in the year, and

the expences to each family would be

two dollars to each ball; that with the

rest, and a day lost preparing for, and

day lost sleeping after the ball; allowing

labor of each family to be two dollars

day, which he says will make in all

thousand dollars. He offers them a

use gratis in the village for six balls in

year, provided they will dance no more,

cept on a marriage, or the fourth of

He also advises them never to have a

it at law; because, he says, if a man

gains his suit, he will lose some mon-

ey; he will lose his time, and the good

of his neighbors. He tells them to

arbitrate every dispute. "For (says he)

two or three honest neighbors will do you

as much justice in Florisant, as twelve ju-

rymen will at St. Louis."

The people of this country, I mean the old inhabitants, are extremely honest, and civil, and kind, but very ignorant; and their confidence in each other is such, that the greatest part of the property in this country has been passed from hand to hand, without even the scrape of a pen. Since I have been here, I have not seen a single quarrel, or serious dispute among the French.

Quere.—Should the United States adopt some plan of the kind above, for the encouragement of industry and manufactures, would not the sums so laid out, return into its coffers, and produce cent. per cent. in a short time?

The brig Levant, arrived yesterday from Málaga, touched at Gibraltar and got under weigh with the United States brig Syren, Lieutenant Stewart, bound to Tangiers. Saw her afterwards in a bay where two Tripolitans were laid to be lying. The schooner Two Brothers, Lindley, of Marblehead, likewise sailed from Gibraltar in company with the Levant, and afterwards spoke her. Captain Lindley informed that he had seen the privateers run under the fort when the Syren entered the bay.

[New York paper.]

In confirmation of an article under the New York head relative to American claims on Spain, we have it in our power to state that information of an important nature has been received in this city from Madrid, corroborating the accounts that discussions of so serious a nature had taken place between the Spanish court and our ambassador, as rendered it probable that the latter would speedily retire from that kingdom.

(U. S. Gaz.)

From The Boston Sentinel,

POLITICAL EXAMINER.

No.—IV.

"Choosing rather far  
"A dry but independent crust hard earn'd  
"And eaten with a figh, than to endure  
"The rugged frowns and insolent rebuffs  
"Of knaves in office.

Cowper.

We now return with mingled emotions of satisfaction and apprehension, the contemplation of the main object of our inquiry. We find a satisfaction in finding that our lives are secured from the attacks of private vengeance by the barrier of natural right and the express injunctions of divine authority, mingled with apprehension lest we should find a constitutional deficiency, or inability to exclude the violators from promotion. Let us, however, as proposed take a short view of the principles, construction and combination of the governments of the union and of the states, for a power adequate to our wishes.

The form of the federal government is essentially republican, and we find, by the fourth section of the fourth article of that compact, that a republican form of government is guaranteed to every state in the union.

Political writers assert, that public virtue is the active principle of republican governments. The very institution of popular elections is evidently founded on the presumption, that the people possess, not only penetration to distinguish, but also virtue to elect none but the sons of virtue to exalted stations. This presumption is the first foundation and postulation of republicanism. To suppose that a republic can exist in its purity, without this, is folly, absurdity, madness. It is virtue alone that upholds, supports and actuates it, and without this it must sink into anarchy, or despotism. The legislative is the most important branch of the civil authority, and of course it is the most essential to have this department filled with men of virtue. If the laws originate in vice and depravity—if they flow from criminal and corrupt hearts, they will not be founded on correct principles, nor can they secure the blessings of liberty.

Faults in the life breed errors in the brain.

And these reciprocally chose again.

If such men be admitted to the most important, they certainly may to the coordinate and sub-ordinate branches. We may have a legislature, an executive and a judiciary of murderers. We may bestow on them offices after offices, until prescription renders crimes an essential qualification for promotion. Deplorable indeed, must be such a condition. This, then, will afford an answer to the first part of our enquiry. We see that virtue is the principle of republicanism. The wanton destruction of the life of another can in no case be a virtue. On the contrary all na-

tions join to pronounce it, both in a civil and moral view, one of the greatest crimes that blacken the character of man. To admit those who are stained with this crime to the important duties of legislation, is, then, not only inconsistent with, but subversive of, the vital principle of republicanism.

We will now proceed to see whether it

is consistent with the constitution and existing laws of the union. The grand objects of our government, and what ought to be the grand objects of every government, are distinctly pointed out in the preamble of our constitution. The formation of a more perfect union, the establishment of justice, the tranquillity of domestic tranquillity, provision for the common defence and the permanent security of the blessings of liberty, are there held up as the leading objects of pursuit. We ought then to suppose, that every power which can ultimately tend to the attainment or perpetuation of these objects, is contained in that act of the concentrated wisdom of our nation. Let us examine the position under consideration by this test. The only way to determine the expediency of any rule of action, is to view the general consequences of its operation. Which of these great objects will be promoted by the general admission of such men into the federal legislature? Would it tend "to form a more perfect union?" No. The union of the whole must depend on the harmony and connection of its parts. Such men would tear asunder every fibre that binds society together. If individuals are permitted to wield the sword of private revenge without the interference or controul of public laws and authority, the bonds of union are instantly dissolved, and instead of a society of men, we shall become a society of gladiators: Life will become a play thing, and murder an amusement. Would it "establish justice?" No. The streams of justice cannot flow pure and unpolluted through the hand that is crimsoned, or from the head that is clotred, with the gore of murdered innocence.

One great object of the social compact is to prevent individuals from being their own judges and the avengers of their own real or imaginary injuries. Such men have set this principle of association at defiance, and it is presumption to expect that they will be instrumental to promote it. Their examples if not their laws, would sanction the deepest atrocities. Would it "insure domestic tranquillity?" No. Instead of making laws to secure, they would be the chief violators of this blessing. Instead of guarding it with the vigilance of public sentinels, and the zeal of patriots, they would sacrifice it to every burst of passion. They would whet their swords for havoc and riot in commotion. Under their administration, every man's arm would be raised against his neighbor, and our government would raise up sons, only to prey on her own vitals. Would it provide for the common defence? No.—The strength and defence of nations consists in population and public virtue. Such men would diminish that population, and corrupt those virtuous sentiments of patriotism which alone constitute the safeguard, and defence of nations. In fine, would it have a tendency to secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity? No. We have already shewn, that it would be subversive of the very foundation of republican liberty. The clashing of swords and the noise of pistols would drown the mild music of peace; and it would let loose the tigers of society to drink and fatten on the blood of innocence! Here then we find that the admission of such men to the administration of our government is diametrically opposed to every object of our Constitution. Still it may be doubted, whether that instrument has provided a remedy for the threatened evil; whether there is any power in our government adequate to their exclusion.

It is an established maxim in politics, that every government must possess, in itself, the power of self defence and of the preservation of its essential attributes; or it must inevitably perish. Some politicians have argued, that this power, though not expressly recognized, is still essentially inherent in the government, and constitutes a fundamental principle of the *lex non scripta*, or common law of the land. Without contending for the adoption of this broad position in our country, we will proceed to examine the express stipulations of our constitution and laws. If the federal government does not contain, in any of its branches, a power to exclude from its administration, men, who would destroy its foundation and its principles, it must soon crumble into dissolution. The constitution makes no express provision against the election of a man to any office who is guilty of any crime. It probably would not admit the possibility that the people could be so depraved as to promote such a man to office. That compact was erected on the premise

ed virtue and integrity of the people. That candidate, who is best qualified, both as to knowledge and honesty, has, undoubtedly, a moral right to promotion. Right and obligation are reciprocal. The electors are, therefore, under a correspondent moral obligation to follow on their suffrages. Those, who wantonly violate this moral duty, incur a greater degree of guilt, because the injury to society is more extensive, than those who violate a single private right of personal property. But we know, from the history of ancient republics, that such an occurrence may take place. We learn, from those pages, that the people are not wholly incorrigible: We find, that unworthy men may obtain popularity and promotion. Our enquiry is, for a remedy; for a constitutional power to strip them of their robes of office, and deprive them of their unmerited glory and honors.

HORTENSIO.

A Peasant and an Emperor.

A Persian Emperor, when hunting, perceived a very old man planting a walnut tree, and advancing toward him, asked his age. The peasant replied, "I am four years old." An attendant rebuked him, uttering such an absurdity in the presence of the Emperor. "You confuse me without cause," replied the peasant: "I did not speak without reflection; for the wise do not reckon the time lost in folly, and the care of the world: I therefore consider that to be my real age which has been past in serving the Deity, and in discharging my duty to society." The Emperor struck with the singularity of the remark, observed "Thou canst not hope to see the tree thou art planting come to perfection." "True," answered the sage: "but since others have planted that we might eat, it is but right that we should

JUST RECEIVED, BY  
ROBERT GRAY,  
And for Sale at his Book Store,  
For Jaundice & Bilious Complaints,  
WHEATON'S,  
GENUINE PATENT BITTERS,  
Price only 50 cents.

Second to him by Letters Patent from the President of the United States.

A MEDICINE extremely useful and efficacious for curing jaundice and bilious disorders and removing that sinking, faint and distressed feeling at the stomach, difficulty of breathing, loss of appetite, and sleep; dull heaviness in the forepart of the day, when the head and yellowish excrements, dizziness of the head, and yellowish complaints so common to jaundice and bilious people.

Also removing obstructions of the bowels, and of rheumatic complaints, pukings, and purgings, indigestion, sick headache, rheumatic complaints, &c. which live from a collection of four bilious matter in the stomach, and at length restoring the constitution to strength and vigor.

They are also found very useful to carry off worms, and to cure ricketty children, and may be used with safety in all constitutions, ages and sexes.

The many cures that have been effected in New England, by the above medicine (as may be seen in the bills) prevent the necessity of further recommendation.

#### L I K E W I S E

#### Wheaton's patent Tincture

Price only 50 cents.

The only medicine in the world which will certainly cure the ITCH, without having in it any thing either dangerous or disagreeable; it being composed mostly of ingredients never before discovered or used in that disorder.

One box cures a person, and there need be no washing after the use of it, as the skin is generally left cleaner and smoother.

ALSO,

Lee's genuine Windham Antibilious  
P I L L S.

#### REANIMATION.

WHEN the most important functions of life are suspended, and those who are invalids by imprudence, inheritance, accident of disease, are tottering upon the brink of the grave, it is not in despair that relief is to be found: There is a medicine which has restored thousands from infirmity and misery to health and happiness, which is

#### THE AROMATIC LOZENGES OF STEEL.

Since this excellent medicine was first discovered by Dr. Bardwell, several thousand females have experienced its salutary effects; many of whom had been reduced to the brink of the grave having used every remedy recommended as specific in those complaints, and had made every application to the faculty that could be obtained. The following recent case is selected from a numerous list.

From Mrs. Eleanor Wadsworth, Providence, (R. I.)

Sir,  
WE received yours and with much pleasure comply with your request, as my daughter has certainly received very great benefit from Dr. Bardwell's Aromatic Lozenges of Steel.

In the winter of 1802 my daughter, who is then 17th year caught a very severe cold, which with the violent fever which accompanied it, confined her to her room upwards of four months; during this period we paid for Doctors bills and consultations 150 dollars. The fever left her in the most deplorable, and debilitated state with hardly any use of her limbs, so that we were obliged to carry her from the bed to the chair. Being strongly persuaded by the Doctor we went to Ball's Town Springs, but stayed the season, and thought she gained considerable strength by the use of the waters; but by the fatigue of the passage (having very rough weather) she became as weak and her cough much worse than before. During the last winter her whole nervous system has been so irritable, and her spirits so low and depressed, that death was deplorable. In the latter end of January we saw an Advertisement recommending the Lozenges of Steel for similar complaints; we immediately purchased a packet of them, and before the whole of them were taken, they evidently produced a change in her system, which no medicine before had been able to effect; we sent for two more packets. It is now fourteen days since she began to move; she has laid aside her crutches, has been twice to horse back, and if the weather should prove favorable we intend coming to Peekskill early in April to stop until we go to Ball's Town Springs: from there we will send you our address, where with pleasure we will satisfy any inquiries.

#### Price one Dollar per Packet.

Particular directions for their use are sealed up with each but the great benefit to be derived from them can only be secured by having them genuine, the public are requested to observe that the name of Thomas Scott & Co. are affixed to each packet, without which mark of authenticity they are not genuine.

The Lozenges of Steel, are only to be had, in Alexandria, of Messrs. R. & J. GRAY.

#### WHO HAVE ALSO ON HAND,

#### A SUPPLY OF

#### Family & Patent Medicines,

CONSISTING OF—

Chambois' Antasthmatic Lozenges; Ague and Fever Drops; Antibilious Pills; Anodyne Essence for Head Aches; Reanimating Solar Tincture; Dr. Bardwell's genuine Eye Water; Atkinson's Essence of Mustard; Scotch Ointment for the Itch; Tooth Ach Drops; Aromatic Lozenges; Essence of the Woods, &c. &c.

Dr. Hunter's genuine Antibilious Pills, for the prevention and cure of Yellow, Bilious and Putrid Fevers.

Every experienced physician knows that dangerous disorders arise from a red tendency white in the habit; however salutary a due secretion of this fluid may be, yet a diffusion of it in the circulation is known, from its putrefactive quality, to bring on sudden and fatal fevers. This was the secret of Dr. Hunter's Antibilious Pills, in curing, and particularly preventing this dreadful disease so universally known in the

islands, and has induced the proprietor to appoint agents in all the mercantile towns in the United States, for the accommodation of the public. The Antibilious Pills are therefore, in an especial manner, recommended as a preventative, deserving the notice of all persons going to the West Indies, or any of those places infected with these fevers. Dr. Hunter has every possible reason, that can result from long and extensive experience, for believing that a dose of these pills, taken once every fourteen days, during the prevalence of our fall fevers, will prove an infallible preventative, and that, if taken in the early stages of these fevers, their use will very generally succeed in restoring health, and frequently in cases esteemed desperate and beyond the power of common remedies.

The operation of these pills, is perfectly mild, may be used with safety by persons in every situation and of every age.

In sickly times and places a dose should be taken once a fortnight, and if there is reason to apprehend personal danger, once a week.

Observe that the signatures of Messrs. Thos. Stokes and Co. is affixed to each box, without which mark of authenticity they are not genuine.

#### The genuine Scotch Itch Ointment.

The only medicine that cures this disagreeable disease by one application, so many should have experienced its efficacy; it is unnecessary to add any more arguments in its favor, but to caution the public that the name Thomas Stokes and Co. is affixed to each box, without this mark of authenticity, none are genuine.

#### Dr. Bardwell's genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the Eyes; specially removes inflammations, dimness, itches, and film, it never fails to cure those maladies which frequently succeed the measles, small-pox, and fever; and is an unparalleled strengthener of a weak sight.

#### Dr. Hunter's genuine Antibilious Pills.

An agreeable and certain preventive of the predisposition to inflammatory and malignant fever, which prevails at particular seasons of the year. The rapid and increasing demand from every part of the United States, and the West-India islands, is the best evidence of their superior excellence.

#### CHAMBAUD'S

#### Antasthmatic Lozenges.

A radical cure for coughs, colds, asthma and consumption, difficulty of breathing, &c. &c.

Mr. CHAMBAUD, the sole proprietor of this medicine, has the satisfaction to announce that they have been the means of relieving many persons in a most precarious state of health. In common colds this medicine produces so salutary a perspiration that they generally are eradicated in a few hours. Coughing, being prolonged by that convulsive symptom termed the tickling in the throat, is shortened its duration by promoting sleep and strengthening the constitution. Pulmonary complaints, affecting the breast and lungs; those affected with them experience an almost immediate relief. Asthma and consumption have repeatedly been eradicated by them. Infants in the booping-cough, and women during pregnancy, may take them without the least fear of danger, and with the greatest expectation of relief, nor can it be administered as an improper season.

#### Dr. BRADWELL'S

Annodyne Essence, for all kinds of Head Aches.

THE renowned virtues of the Annodyne essence, is now so generally known, that it is no presumption on the part of the proprietor, to say, that Head Aches, arising from whatever cause, or however violent, inantly submit to its penetrating powers. This invaluable Annodyne, has frequently succeeded after the best advice, and every other remedy had failed; by its salutary operation, it insensibly promotes circulation and perspiration, and thereby prevents the return of the most obstinate periodical head aches.

#### SPRING PHYSIC.

DR. HUNTER's Anti Bilious Pills are unquestionably proved by ample experience to be the most effectual remedy, at the same time the most innocent, pleasant, and convenient medicine for the cure of fever, carbuncular eruptions, leprosy, and other disorders originating from a corruptive state of the blood. The remarkable cure of Mr. Elliston, of Albany, who had been twelve years tormented with a most distressing scrofulous complaint, as also that of Thomas Johnson, a labouring man, in the service of Mr. Van Rensselaer, who was afflicated with a most horrid leprosy, must have convinced every one who has read the particulars of these cases, besides which, a variety of proofs of their efficacy, authenticated by persons of character and respectability are open to the examination of every inquirer. These must naturally be supposed to have their due weight, and supersede the necessity of any further comment from the Proprietor, yet he pretences to assert, that the real merits of this vegetable preparation will, on a fair trial, plead more forcibly its own recommendation than any thing which can be said of it.

#### Where also may be had,

Atkinson's Worm destroying Lozenges.—These Lozenges not only destroy worms where they exist, but effectually prevent their return. The families who have followed Dr. Atkinson's advice, and used them in the Spring and Fall among their children, as their common physic, have now the happiness to find those children, which appeared sickly and consumptive, in the bloom of health, being entirely delivered from those dreadful worms.

#### Sparta, Mount Pleasant,

March 27, 1802.

We hereby certify, that our daughter, about 4 years of age, has been very unwell and in a bad state of health for these last two years. We always suspected that she had worms, and had given her several worm medicines, without any good effect, so that we despaired ofing her till of late. Hearing of some surprising cures being performed by Atkinson's worm destroying Lozenges, we purchased a pair of them, and administered them according to the directions. The first dose brought away only one worm, and with it a quantity of flatus, often five matter; the second brought away four monstrosities, our worms nearly half a yard in length and the third dose, large quantity of flatus offensive matter, with which she was frequently

troubled, however—her regular appetite has become & has ever since enjoyed a perfect state of health, for which we are entirely indebted to this excellent medicine.

#### DR. BARDWELL'S

#### Reanimating Solar Tincture, or Pabulum of Life.

Of the cure of Consumption and Asthma, Disorder in the Stomach and Bowels, Convulsions, Cholic and Denteritis.

Curious in investigation, and attentive enquiry into the nature and laws of the animal economy, having long confirmed an opinion in the mind of the inventor, that all the maladies abovementioned, derive their origin from the same cause, indirect debility, or consequence weakness, the analogy of their source, by a natural inference suggested the idea of their removal by the same means; the result was the discovery of the Reanimating Solar Tincture, which after having been employed in thousands of instances, with the most unexampled and astonishing success, has obtained the warmest approbation of characters of the first respectability, both in and out of the profession; the proprietors can confidently recommend as one of the most certain, efficacious, and pleasant remedies ever discovered by man or offered to the world.

Price, 1 dol. and 50 cents per bottle. The large bottle contains nearly two of the small. Copious Directions for their use are sealed up with each bottle.

Dr. Stoughton's Cordial Bitters, faithfully prepared at the original warehouse, London.

This incomparable medicine has stood the test of universal approbation in Europe for near a hundred years, in the cure and prevention of,

Loss of appetite, bad digestion, wind colic, urticaria, hysterical vapours, faintness and trembling,ague and fever, depraved spirits, foul breath, worms in children, scurvy, obstructions or stoppage, bilious fevers, sick fits, &c. &c.

These Bitters being now generally used in taverns and public places, and universally acknowledged by all who have tried their effects, to be far superior to the compositions formerly imposed in imitation thereof; the proprietor hath reduced the price to those who purchase largely above fifty per cent. Directions will be pasted on the Bottles, and which will be also sealed, in order to detect counterfeits and upstart pretenders, who will all tell you, they make the genuine Stoughton's Bitters; and in order to impose their trash on the public, they sometimes copy a part of the true advertisement and directions.

#### Specific Drops for Deafness.

FOR many years have these drops been used with amazing success, in DEAFNESS & HARDNESS of HEARING. Those who are unacquainted with the great relief afforded by this valuable medicine, are earnestly recommended to a trial. Few are the cases in which it has not been of great service, and very often perfected a complete cure.

Copious directions for the use of the Specific Drops for Deafness are sealed up with each bottle. Price one dollar.

June 13.

#### C A N D L E S.

The Subscribers have received a consignment of 100 boxes of Mould CANDLES, the quality of which is stated to be extraordinary.

For sale by

Robert T. Hove, & Co.

Who wish to draw on Boston, for a few thousand Dollars at short sight.

May 16.

To be Rented, for One Year,

(By the Subscribers.)

A valuable Merchant-Mill, near the Little Falls of Potowmack, with three pair French Burr Millstones, and every necessary machine complete for manufacturing flour, to the best advantage, and with as little manual labor as possible. Also,

A Brewery, Granary, Millers' and Brewers' Houses, Cooper Shops, &c. For terms apply to Edmund I. Lee, esq. in Alexandria.

Wm. HERBERT,

R. B. LEE,

Thos. SWANN,

Wm. B. PAGE,

May 7.

coff.

Elegant and fashionable muslin

shaws; plain and colored muslins, pique, calico, loom japs, Indian laced, fine laces, plain and laced cambric, jacquard and book muslins; cambric dimities; leno; Italian sarcenets; plain India and narrow corded dimities; nankeens; jeans; crossovers; quiltings; right printed cambrics; calicos; chintzes, &c. &c.

Many of these goods are in packages suitable for the West-India market—entitled to draw-back.

John A. Burford,

May 10.

Union Cheap Bread Manufactory

Opposite the Market,

Adjoining James S. Scott's, Royal street,

ALEXANDRIA.

By WILLIAM LOVELL,

Who begs leave to inform the Ladies, Gentlemen, and the Public in general, in this town, that on Wednesday, the first of May, he will commence baking; where they may be supplied with BREAD of the first quality and sound baked—on such terms never before offered in this place—as follows:

THE eighteen penny loaf for 20 cents, nine

penny loaf for 10 cents, four pence half-penny loaf for 5 cents; and, for the convenience of those who have family or circumstances will admit of, LARGE BREAD, he will make the three penny loaf two ounces heavier than the weight fixed by the Clerk of the Market, as directed by the Corporation; so that the labouring man will be served on as good terms as the merchant. The BEST SUPERFINE FLOUR for house keeping at seven cents per pound, or fifteen pounds for a dollar. Those Ladies and Gentlemen who wish to be regularly supplied at their own houses, will be obliging enough to send a line as above, which will be attended to. Great allowance to sellers of Bread. To prevent any misunderstanding the above terms are CASH, unless where stated credit is agreed on, and that is to be regularly paid—the produce being small.

N. B. To Taverns, Boarding houses, and large families, there will be an additional saving of ten per cent, in buying LARGE LOAVES in preference to SMALL.

April 30.

A few Copies of the American Gardner, for sale by ROBERT GRAY, at his Book Store, King-street.

PRINTED DAILY BY

S. SNOWDEN,

#### DOUGLASS & MANDEVILLE

King-street,

Have just received and offer for Sale,

20 hds. 1 ft. & ad. quality brown

SUGAR,

20 cwt. Barbadoes Molasses,

10 cwt. 4th proof Jamaica Rum,

10 hds. Philadephia Rye Whiskey,

5 do. N. York Lump and Lead

5 pipes Holland Gin,

7000 lbs. Green Coffee,

6000 wt. excellent Cheese,

20 casks Raisins,

40 boxes do.